ARRIVAL OF THE STEAMSHIP GREAT WESTERN.

SEVEN DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE We take from the New York Herald and the New ork Sun the following items:

The steamship Great Western, Captain Mat-hews, arrived early this morning, after a passage of ixteen days and a half over the ocean. Our advices by her are to the 11th instant, inclu-ive, from Liverpool, and 10th from London. She rings 128 passengers. The news is important, es-scially in a commercial point of view. The crops in Great Britain are short. There is strdy a mistake about this now. Owing to this

inction.

The railway mania knows no abatement; it apers, on the contrary, to increase. The daily press reaping a rich harvest by the prodigal outlay, cading morning paper receives, in the course of week, at the present time, from the railroad addisements, as much hard cash as the chief magiste of the Union is paid annually for his public ser-

The cotton market is dull—more so than at the sailing of the last steamer. There is less business toing, and prices have a drooping tendency. The same causes are in operation to keep the market down as we pointed at in our last publication; nor is anything likely to revive it but the chance of a short crop. The accounts on this head from the other side are looked for with much avidity; they will be analysed, it is needless to say, with the most searching minuteness; and as the cry of the "wolf" has been raised on more than one occasion, the "wolf" must be actually at the door before his growl will excite much attention. Still, holders, in the present state of the market evince no great disposition to push their stocks forward; and to this cause may be attributed the trifling decline, as compared with the business, which the staple has sustained.

The accounts from the manufacturing districts are, upon the whole, encouraging. In the woollen districts of Yorkshire business is brisk, and the same may be said of business in Manchester and the neighborhood. The price of iron continues to advance, and on the manufactured article the dealers in Staffordshire have demanded, and obtained, an

ace markets generally exhibit a firm and buoyant eling. The laboring population of this country we well employed at the present moment, and, have money to spend, they apply it to the purchase, st of the necessaries, and lastly the luxuries of life, here is no class more disposed to enjoy the good sings of life to a greater extent than the English tigan and laborer when the state of his finances a greater extent than the English rer when the state of his finances one that makes a greater outery, or gives greater uneasiness to his rulers,

t is an eventful period in the history The repeal agitation, the meetings and the ultra Protestant party against the ge of the Irish executive, and the tru-railway spirit, which at present is at country, present subjects worthy onsideration of the statesman, the phi-

nexing Texas was not for the purpose of promoting lavery, but to prevent England from ever having the power of making a successful attack upon American independence. The rent was announced

FRANCE AND ALOEBIA

The interest of the news centres in the accounts from Algiers and Italy. Abd-el-Kader, who seems determined to struggle while he can wield a sword for the independence of his native land, has already proved a sore scourge to France. Nothing but the hand of death, it seems, can subdue the indomitable perseverance of the fiery, high-souled Arab. The fruits of the French expedition to Morocco last year, may now be seen in the destruction of the French force at Djemira-Chezona, amounting to 450 men. The commanding officer was inveigled from his post on the frontiers of Morocco, and cut to pieces. Only 14 escaped. Flushed with this triumph, the successful Abd-el-Kader rushed at higher game—stacked Gen. Caraignee, at the head of a considerable force, and, although repulsed, succeeded in making the enemy feel the weight of his prowess. FRANCE AND ALGERIA

The Madrid Gazette publishes the text of a treaty of peace concluded between Spain and the republic of Chili. A full and complete amnesty is granted to all Spaniards and Chilians who may have taken part in any of the late dissensions between the two countries, and the independence of the republic of Chili is fully recognised by the Queen of Spain. The negotiation with the see of Rome was progressing, though alowly. A courier had been despatched from Madrid with the reply of the government to the last demands of the Papal court, and with a declaration of its wish to see the questions in dispute brought to an issue.

RUSSIA AND CIRCASSIA.

Letters from Odessa confirm the accounts of the everses experienced by the Russians in the Daguestan. The army of Prince Woronzow had arrived it Gersai, a fortress on the extreme frontier of the

hesten. The army of Prince Woronzow had arrived at German. So fortees on the extreme frontier of the Caucaus.

Letters from St. Peteraburg of the 23d ult, describe a sanguinary conflict between the Russian division under General Schwartz and the Legdis.

It was a straight of the straight of the 23d ult, describe a sanguinary conflict between the Russian division under General Schwartz and the Legdis.

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## DOMESTIC.

Conpus Christi, Oct. 5, 1845

GENTLEMEN: In compliance with my promise, I vail myself of the earliest opportunity of writing o you, albeit I have but little news to communiate, the Mexicans not yet having brought their ourage to the sticking-point; and, until we can raise fight with them some way or other, we shall have ut few items which can possibly come under the dead of "highly important and interesting from

Texas."
All the troops which have arrived at St. Joseph's island have been transported to General Taylor's encampment. The difficulties which were at first experienced in conveying troops, etc., from the island to the encampment, have all been nearly overcome. The steamboat Nevs, recently arrived, makes daily trips between the two places. The Monmouth and Augusta act as lighters to vessels which are compelled to remain outside the Aransas bar, and thus the troops are now enabled to reach the encampment within a few hours after arriving off St. Joseph's, where, previously, they were detained seve-

seph's, where, previously, they were detained several days.

The men are, generally speaking, in good health and it would appear that everything military skill and experience could suggest, has been resorted to by General Taylor to promote the comfort and safety of the officers and men under his command. The weather, thus far, has been exceedingly fine, and the encampment presents a beautiful appearance, but, as what is termed the "rainy senson" approaches, many of the comforts now enjoyed may be expected to be in a great degree lessened, as, from the exposed situation of the encampment, the tents will afford but a slight protection from the inclemency of the weather. A building, well suited to the purpose, has been erected for an hospital, which will enable the sick, at least, to be sheltered.

The number of soldiers now at the encampment.

The number of soldiers now at the encampment, believe, is reckoned at upwards of four thousand, which, with the arrival daily looked for, will give the place quite a warlike appearance. The volunteers are fast accustoming themselves to the discipline of the regular army, and the general expresses are fast accustoming themselves to the discipline of the regular army, and the general expresses are an anisfaction at the ready obedience which they pine of the regular army, and the general expresses great satisfaction at the ready obedience which they yield. We have no expectation of an attack from the Mexicans, yet every preparation is made to meet any emergency that may occur. The Mexicans are permitted to carry on their trade at the Ranche, unmolested. Large parties of them come in almost daily, bringing horses, mules) and peltries of different kinds, and the merchants and shop-keepers are doing quite a thriving business, money appearing quite plenty. How long this state of affairs will be permitted to continue, remains a subject of conjecture, as the knowledge of an open declaration of war by Mexico would naturally cause this trade to be stopped. The horses and mules brought in by the Mexicans sell at much better prices than heretofore, many of them being purchased for the use of the army. Houses are being built as fast as materials can be procured, the want the encampment, a distance of near fifty miles necessity having induced their purchase by th

ommandant.
The Indians have not shown themselves on th

r commandant.

The Indians have not shown themselves on the frontiers for several months.

A portion of the dragoons have been removed to San Antonio, where I understand it is intended they shall be stationed until active service is required of them. A finer looking set of men and horses than this corps presents, it would be difficult to find.

All the horses which have arrived out from the United States were in good condition, and their appearance excited admiration in the Mexicans, as they are far superior in size and carriage to those of their own country. The artillery horses, though not yet sufficiently trained, act and look well. They undergo a drill every evening; and their manœuvring is well calculated to give an idea of what service they will be expable of performing in time of an engagement. With the exception of one spy company, under the command of Col. Bell, Texas has as yet few soldiers at the encampment. Capt. Hay's spy company is on duty. These two companies are very efficient ones—the officers and men composing them having had much experience in the duty which they are required to perform.

The proclamation of the President of Texas, (I have not seen it,) I understand, requires each county in the republic to have ready, at a moment's notice, the respective number of men which each contains fit for military service.

which some years since bade fair to rise to some importance, being well situated on the bay of Aransas, have, from some cause—most probably the unsettled state of the frontier—dwindled into insignificance; there being none but one family residing at each place.

each place.

Vessels drawing eight feet water can enter this bay with perfect safety, and four and a half feet can be found between it and Corpus Christi bay.

Some of the inland frontier towns—Victoria in particular—I understand have considerably increased in population within the last two years; many of the German and Swiss emigrants coming into the country having settled there and in the neighborhood.

be the largest in quantity and the best in quality of any yet produced in Louisiana."

After setting forth an array of facts, he comes to the conclusion that "it cannot be reasonably ex-

the conclusion that "it cannot be reasonably expected that the present growing crop will excee 180,000 hhds., subject to still further deduction fror an unfaverable season, and an early freeze."

ORGON MAIL.—The newspapers are discussing the propriety of an overland mail, by a proper route, to Oregon. The comprehensive mind of Col. Benton long since advocated the most direct intercourse with that interesting region; and Capt. Fremont (his son-in-law) has shown the feasibility of establishing stations en route to Col. Sutton's settlements. But the discussion as to the exercise of the power by the general government is premature, inasmuch as Congress has made no appropriation for the object.

## COMMUNICATIONS

THE TARIFF-No. 6.

-The present tariff further con it compels the people to pay in the shape of revenue to

Before proceeding to the topics which I propose stice to myself, to pay a passing notice to a shor communication which appeared in the "Union" of Monday evening, over the signature of "Verity,"

fellow-laborer hailing from that quarter, and pron, as we do, in relation to the operation and effects of the present tariff, I readily forgave him the crit feeble efforts, although it was entirely as I will now proceed to show.

The writer alleges that, in treating of the mum duties, I "assumed the postulate" that the coarse goods are imported under the minimums; whereas, in truth, they are not, but are prohibited by the operation of the minimum duty. the effect of this prohibition is, to give to the facturer a monopoly of the sale of the cheaper fabrics, and to enable him to increase their price to any amount he pleases, always taking care not t raise it so high as to enable the foreign manufacturer to introduce his fabrics, and thus compete with him in the American market at a remduty on coarse and cheap fabrics is to gipe a bount to the manufacturer, while it adds not one cent to th revenues of the government.

If "Verity" had carefully read my postulate." But, on the contrary, I express ed, twice at leastt, in general terms, that the off of the minimum duty was to prohibit the importa-tion of the cheaper cotton fabrics on which it operated, thus enabling the manufacturer to increas at all to the revenue of the government.

In my third number, after explaining what ood to be a protective tariff, I added: "In tariff amount to total prohibition. I refer to the coarse kinds of cotton cloths, of which the manufacarers of this country now produce an ample supply. By this prohibitive duty, imposed thr aid of the fraudulent and cheating device of the sum principle, the munufacturer is enabled to charging his own countrymen more for them than he sells them for in foreign markets. Thus, in respec to this article, all revenue is defeated."

Again, in my fourth number, after explaining the r in which the minimum duty opera added : "The effect of this enormous duty is to excomplete monopoly of their sale."

It appears, therefore, that I assumed no such num duties were not prohibi ve, (although the tariff assumes such a post but, on the contrary, that they were, in respect t he coarser and cheaper manufactures of cotton ptions of manufactures, and operating only to give a bounty to the manufacturer. All high dut operate in the same way. The ad valorem, as well as the specific and minimum, if sufficiently high upon the articles on which they are imposed, will prohibit or prevent their importation. The cheaper classes and the poor, are undoubtedly, to some ex-tent, prohibited by the exorbitant ad-valorem duty of 40 per cent. imposed upon them. Therefore, I am happy to say, that there is a perfect concurrence of riews between "Verity" and myself on this point and that we both assume the same "postule reference to the effects of high duties. He will see, manner in which high and prohibitory duties operate to defeat revenue, and to give a bounty to the anufacturer; thus, in fact, taxing the people enorfor the support of the government. But, as a preninary topic, or rather one cognate to those I have already discussed, I must proceed to show the humuggery of the present tariff.

mers of the present tariff to hoodwink and delude the great mass of consumers out of enormous duties on ing devices of the minimum fraudulent and cheat cheated, but they must be humbugged. The framers of the tariff were conscious, if some expedient were other countries, and their correlatives of domestic not resorted to in order to divert the attention of the people from the enormous taxes which it imposed upon them, that they would not long submit to its oppressive exactions, but would speedily demand its repeal. And hence they—the agricultural portion of them, at least—must be humbugged with a little pretended protection on the articles produced.

I take the importations of the year ending June by them. Therefore, we find in the present tariff a duty of 25 cents per bushel imposed upon wheat, 20 cents per bushel on barley, 15 cents per bushel on rye, 10 cents per bushel on oats, 10 cents per bushel on Indian corn, 20 cents per hundredweight on Indian meal, 70 cents per hundredweight on wheat flour, 10 cents per bushel on potatoes, 3 cents

per pound on cotton, &c., &c.
In order to exhibit this peculiar fe tariff of 1842 in a more striking light, I have prepared a table of the articles on which these humbug duties are imposed, exhibiting the quantity exported from this country, and the quantity imported, during the year ending June 30, 1844. It will show the farmers and planters the precise amount of protection which they derive from the hus nposed by the existing tariff, pretendedly

TABLE. Quantity exported. 548,917 1,438,574 825,282 247,982 32,690 182,238 657,534,379 2 cwt.

ing, to the farmer, it is to talk to him about a pr tective duty of ten cents per bushel on potate when he is glad, in good seasons, to sell them the starch manufacturer at from ten to twelve cents per bushel, as thousands do in the middle and northern States. How absurd to talk of protecting butter, cheese, lard, beef, pork, &c., when more than can be consumed in this country, which they must export to other countries. Yet these dues-humbug duties, they deserve to be called-ar ntroduced into the present tariff by its framers, econcile them to the enormous bounties which i ompels them to pay to the manufacturer, the iron master, the sugar-planter, the salt-boiler, and eve to the pin-maker; for the whole nation of wome are put under contribution, in order to raise tribu for the benefit of one or two pin-makers in Rhode Island, where white men are treated like slaves, and

Thus the leading features of the present tari eem to be made up of deception, fraud, humbu gery, and oppression.

hip, the right of suffrage.

robbed of that glorious badge of American citizen

anters of this country will allow themselves to be luped, by the humbug protection held out to ther to the support of a law which is daily robbin aratively a few capitalists protected by the pres

ount which the tariff yearly taxes the people this country, in the shape of duties to the gov and bounties to the manufacturers. amount of duty, at \$9 50 per ton, was 30 per cent. added, for the profits of the

If the system of raising revenue by du rts exacted no more from the people than the on which it operated, it would be relieved of very such a system in any form. But, in addition to th evenue which it raises for the government, it com els the people to pay on those articles of which ar equate supply is not produced in this country, s least four times as much more, in the shape of ies to the manufacturer.

mees the price of the commodity on which it is imposed, in a proportion very nearly same as the amount of the duty. Noth ing but folly or audacity would prompt any per son possessed of sanity, to deny this prop ition. The manufacturers are not such wiseacr as to desire high duties, if they were to reduce the prices of their fabrics. None but the simplet and the knaves of the protective school advan such doctrines. I shall therefore proceed in my ar rument upon the assumption that the duty increa pro rata the price of the commodity on which it mposed. Thus, the duty of 40 per cent. impose by the present tariff upon a yard of woollen broad cloth, costing in England \$2, would add to its price 80 cents. Therefore, when it passed the cust ouse of this country, its cost, in consequence the duty, would be \$2 80. This duty of 80 ce goes into the treasury of the United States, in the hape of revenue.

mporting merchant advances this 80 cents to the go nent: and, when he sells the cloth to the retail he charges his profit of 10 per cent. (or whatever as well as on the first cost of the cloth. In the hands of the retailer, the elements of the cost ar ty, 20 cents (being 10 per cent. profit to the impor er) on the cloth, and 8 cents (being 10 per ce profit on the duty) which the importer has paid and er is \$3 08. But he must have his 20 per profit; and thus the cloth, when it reaches the co sumer, costs the latter \$3 69. If the cloth had bee sumer as follows: first cost in England, \$2; profit of the importer, 10 per cent.—equal to 20 cents; making in the whole, \$2 20; profit to the retailer, 20 per cent on the last named sum-making the whole cost to the consumer \$2 64. This sum, deducted from the \$3 69 shows precisely the amount which the consum anufacturer; thus, in fact, taxing the people enor-bously for the benefit of the manufacturer, and not the support of the manufacturer, and not this could be borne with patience, if it were not at tended with a still more unjust effect. In conse coming in competition with the imported one, is in-creased in precisely the same ratio. But, instead of sumer, going into the treasury, it goes into the pockets tuity or bounty to him.

220,901 tons as the quantity produced in 1844. Taking the lowest rate of the specific duty, (most favorable to the iron-master) which is \$17 per ton, The people must not only be deceived and of the analytical principles which I have atte To which sum add 30 per cent. for the to elucidate, to certain commodities imported fro manufacture or production, in order to demonstrat the amount which the consumer pays in conse quence of the duties imposed upon them in the share of revenue to the government, and the immensely To which are to be added the duty and

> I take the importations of the year ending June 30, 1844, and the amount of domestic manufactures as shown by the census of 1840, with 12 per cent added thereto, for increased production during the four subsequent years. I begin with the-Woollen manufactures .- The amount of woolle

manufactures imported into the country during the year ending June 30, 1844, (exclusive of blankets paying specific duties,) and worsted goods, yarn mitts, &c., was ..... \$5,445,659 The amount of duties collected on this

sum, at 40 per cent., was.........\$2,178,260 To the amount of duty, add 10 per cent. upon the duty for the importer's profits, and 20 per cent. for the retailer's, viz. 30 per cent...... 653.478

\$2,831,738 Thus it appears that the original cost of the imported article is increased over 50 per cent. when t reaches the consumer. It increases the price of the domestic article in the same proportion. We will now see the whole amount paid by the people of this country, in consequence of the duty imposed on the foreign article.

tion monafactures.—The whole amount of cotton manufactures imported in 1844, was. \$13,641,478 pay the enormous sum of \$11,845,362, in order to get \$4,770,216 into the treasury. In other words, they pay \$4,770,216 in the shape of duty to the

On which was levied a duty of 30 per cent. ad valorem, amounting (in consequence of the minimum valu which raised the average duty much higher than 30 per cent.) to ...... To which are to be added the profits of the importer and retailer on the duty,

viz. 30 per cent., amounting to....

ost, in consequence of the duty.

The cost of which will be increase

The whole value of the cotton manufac

production during the last four years,

the consumers, in consequence of the

duty on the foreign article, 47 per

ported manufactures, and the profits of the importer and retailer on the duty,

estimated at 30 per cent......

Thus are the people of this country compelled to

ost of \$200,562, or about \$13 60 per ton.

importer and retailer on the duty, is . . .

Which is 82 per cent. on the first cost.

The whole quantity of pig iron manufactured in this country in 1840 was

Add 12 per cent. for the increased pro-

duction during the last four years ...

The price of which is increased to the

consumer, in consequence of the duty on the foreign article, \$9 50 per ton;

which amounts on the 309,391 tons,

to.,.,....

manufacturer and retailer in conse-

quence of the duty on the foreign ar-

To which sum should be added th

duty on the imported article, and the

profits of the importer and retailer on

the duty, amounting to......

Thus, in order to get \$134,496 into the treasury

\$3,973,000. In other words, they pay \$134,496 in

he shape of duty to the government, and \$3,808,504

in bounty to the iron-masters.

The results in relation to ber and rolled iron ar

equally striking. The quantity of bar iron manu-

Not caring to be precise, I will take the whole tity of both kinds as the basis of my calcu

em standard, was 66 per cent.

The amount of duty collected on the

To which add 30 per cent, for the prof-

its of the importer and retailer on the

duty, amounting to.....

value to the amount of ......

profits of the manufacturer and retail-

er, which they are enabled to charge

the profits of the importer and retailer

on the duty laid on the foreign article,

amounting (as stated above) to.....

263 on bar iron into the treasury. In other words, they pay \$1,148,263 in the shape of duty to the gov-

rument, and \$4,868,713 in the shape of bounty to the

charged with the lowest rate of duty, which is 2; cents per pound, which is most favorable to the sugar-planter, and which would amount to

ne average duty on which, reduced to the ad-valo

tity imported, was... ...... \$1,148,263

and otherwise, in this country, in 1840, was 197,

233 tons, which, with 12 per cent. on the quantity

.. \$3,745,318

1.499.741

ling and otherwise, imported into this

n the article of pig iron, the people of this cou

re compelled to pay the enormous sum

which amounts to......

mounting in the whole to

\$30,898,099

\$134,496

286,903

22,488

309,391

43.973.348

And the whole sum is

government, and \$5,644,082 in the shape of bounty to the sugar-planter. Salt is the next and last article I will notice. The

bushel. The duty imposed by the present tariff is 8 cents per bushel, and amounted, on the whole \$6,499.221 Which sum is a little over 47 per cept, on the first

importer and retailer on the duty, viz: country, in 1840, was ........... \$46,350,453 To which add 12 per cent, for increased The quantity of salt manufactured in this

in 1840 was 6,179,272 bushels, to which is to be 5,562,054 added 12 per cent, for the increased manufacture in \$51,912,507 1844-making the whole quantity 6,920,954 bushels; which would, in consequence of the duty on the foreign article, be increased in cost to the consumer eight cents per bushel—amounting, in the whole, 

of the manufacturer and retailer, which they are enabled to charge in consequence of the duty, viz: ..... 719,778 To which sum is to be added the amount

pay the enormous aum of \$30,898,099 in order to get of the duty on the foreign article, and \$4,999,401 into the treasury. In other words, they the profits of the importer and retailer pay \$4,999,401 in the shape of duty to the government on the duty, viz:..... and \$24,398,878 in the shape of bounty to the cotto . \$1,577,064 Thus are the people of this country com Iron, pig and bar.—The quantity of pig iron imported in 1844 was 14,944 tons, at the original pay the sum of \$1,577,064, in order to get the sum \$659,451 into the treasury. In other words, they

> \$164,844 in a single point of view:

sent, and \$719.778 in the shape of bounty to

manu manu paid tailer rever tione \$2,929,619 Iron, pig. Iron, bar and rolled, \$13.890.087 \$55,287,294 \$69,177,381 Thus it will be seen, from the recapitulation above,

that, on the six articles above-named, in order to ge \$13,890,087 into the treasury in the shape of revenue the people of this country are, by the operation of the present tariff law, compelled to pay \$69,177,381—more than FIFTY-FIVE MILLIONS of which go, mainly in the form of BOUNTY, into the pockets of the manufacturers, iron-masters, sugar-planters The whole amount of revenue raised in 1844

by duties on foreign imports, was \$28,980,556. In order to raise this sum for the benefit of the government, the consumers are taxed, in the whole, to th enormous amount of ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIVE MILLIONS OF DOLLARS, at least-which goes, in part, for profits to the import-ROUNTY to the manufacturers. Is it to be wondered at, that, under such an op

country in 1844, was 49,713; tens, at the original cost of \$1,648,647. That portion of it manufactured pressive system, the business of the agriculturi by rolling, amounted, in quantity, to 37,891 and the unprotected mechanic languishes, and those meritorious classes of our citizens find them per ton, and paid a specific duty of \$22 50 per selves yearly more and more impoverished, whi on; equivalent to an ad-valorem duty of 89 per a few manufacturers are dividing 30 per cent. on their capital, and adding hundreds of thousands cent. The remainder amounted, in quantity, to 11,822 11-20th tons, cost \$583,065, or about \$49 30 each year to their already princely fortunes? per ton, and paid a specific duty of \$17 per ton, It is in this method, by means of a protective

tariff, that the wealth and substance of the me transferred to the pockets of the few. What will be the end of such a system, but to establish an arisocracy based upon wealth and chartered priv leges, which will in time become an aristocracy of titles, orders of nobility, headed by the trappings and the substance of monarchy? But I have not time nor room in this article to pursue these reflections. They will be reserved for another

In conclusion, I will remark, that the course of easoning which I have pursued will apply only to articles coming in competition with the domestic article, and entering into the general consumption of the ountry. Duties upon articles of which we raise a arge surplus for exportation to other countries, would have no effect to enhance their prices. They are, as I have before shown, mere humbu; duties, introduced into the present tariff for the purpose of ciling them to the enormous and rapacious exac

tions, of which they are the victims. BUNDELCUND. P. S.-I observe in a late National Intelligencer, in consequence of the duty on the foreign article, amounting to...... 1,123,395 a communication signed "A Southerner, but no abstractionist," in which the writer, with quite an air of triumph, asks me to explain how it is, that, ander the present tariff, prices are lower than they were many years ago? The simplicity of the question will induce me to give the writer a kind reply. A child knows that a stone will fall to the groun out he cannot explain the philosophy of the phenomenon. Children of larger growth may know Thus are the people of this country obliged to pay the sum of \$6,361,454 in order to get \$1,148,that prices are lower now, even in spite of a high pro-tective tariff, than they have been at former periods; but being ignorant of the true causes which have produced the result, they will, in their blindness, fall upon the very first thing which chances to come in their way, in order to account for it. In doing Sugar is the next article which I will notice. The this, they expose either the weakness of their intellect, whole quantity of brown sugar imported in 1844, or their want of knowledge. Now, if the enlightened was 179,857,491 pounds, costing in the countries "Southerner," who has volunteered in defence of whence imported \$6,793,540, or a little less than the tariff, had thought of the fact, that within forty whence imported \$6,793,340, or a little less than a constraint had thought of the rack, that within forty 3 cents 8 mills per pound, and paying a specific years a great reduction had taken place in the duty of 2½ cents per pound. The quantity of price of the raw material—that great improvements white clayed sugar imported was 4,931,516 pounds; in machinery had been made—that the state of the the original cost of which was \$267,704, or a little currency in this country and England had apthe original cost of which was \$267,704, or a little currency in this country and England had approved to the species standard, of 4 cents specific. The quantity of losf, refined sugar, and candy, imported in 1844, was 2,219,634 pounds, costing \$134,454, or a little more than 6 cents per pound, and paying a specific duty of 6 cents. I make my calculation on the whole quantity of 186,808,641 pounds, assuming it to ba

"NATIVE AMERICANISM."

For the Union.

people of this country are obliged to solt is the next and last article I will notice. And more number of bushels imported in 1844 was 8,243,139, at a cost of \$911,512, or a little over 11 cents per bushel. The duty imposed by the present tariff is fall results in the pass, with the all

destroyed, and then the walls will crumble, ins. This you can consider this "a young a see you commence the work.

How you can consider this "a young I am at a loss to know. It had its origin is sage of the alien act, during the president sage of the act of the people the days of its infancy. One thing is a shared the nursing care of the Hartford co and was sent to seek its fortune in the wifs confirmation impressed upon its foreband was sent to seek its fortune in the wifs confirmation impressed upon its foreband its to you; and, of course, it is useless for identate to enlighten you in regard to its or the means whereby it hoped for their act ment. You are aware that it plotted trease the government, and strove to disturb they union of the States. Of these things, I therefore speak, as they are foreign to the issue. Its resolutions, however, were put so many amendments to be made in the TUTION. The 6th of the series was in these "No person who shall hereafter be as "No person who shall hereafter be as 'No person who shall hereafter

THE AUTHORITY OF THE UNITED STATE."

What was this, but the pure, unadulterate at tive Americanism of the present time? The idea is perfect, except in one particular. The Hardconvention would have proscribed all form or an interest of the present of their religious opinion whilst, as I can readily show, our nativitis for most part stand in fear of none but Catholica. The you see, the Hartford convention, with all its and all its follies, was more liberal and more than this Joseph (to borrow your metaphet) and than this Joseph (to borrow your metaphet) which you, Reuben-like, are pleading in the of his distress. And, for myself, I would soon bear the undying infamy of being a Hartson of the property of the pro ay in \$659,451 in the shape of duty to the govern

the power of any one man to force him this party as its youngest born. The difference between us is simply ropose to rid us of native Americanism. propose to rid us of native Americansm, or master a separate political existence, by its smalestic or with the whig party; whilst I make us, to compromising war, against its principles and a separate proposed to the property of the whole broad of them. only warm them into life, to would only warm them into life, to be simply your kindness. Let your advice be should the whig party, in its native American draw, at everywhere disgraced and degraded. Mose this: the blood will be sucked from in vitale, and in a short time it will lie lifeting the should be sucked from the strategies, with few to do it reverses, you require proof of my assertions? You find it in the awful shock the presidental strategies. you require proof of my assertions? You find it in the awful shock the presidental tion gave us. You can see it in the result in My land. This, at least, should teach a useful lead Mr. Kennedy met the reward of his felly and well did he deserve it. His celebrated lead which you pinned your faith a few weeks bed, consequence to nativism in Baltimore; and name in return, dealt him its hardest blows. He are the wind, and he has reaped the whirlwind. It prostrated him. Such, I trust in God, will be fate of every man of every party, who has it in heart to deprive the humblest individual, when born, however believing, of the proud title of AMERICAN CITIZEN. These are my sentiment, he entertained and deliberately expressed. I care who knows them, because I feel that they are in The only hope for success which the whigs have in the future, is to stand by their principle-principles broad and comprehensive enough to brace all the great interests of the country. It must keep aloof from all "entangling alliances," shun nativism, and all other tenns at war with republicanism, as they would the cast-off clothal a leper, or the fangs of a serpent. Thus only as preserve their honor; and thus will they as preserve their honor; and thus will they will confidence and respect of the American people.

October 27, 1845. We are happy to meet "A Maryland V ruth and justice. What we can vouch fris, he is a whig-ay, a Clay whig-but he is me

whire, young as he is, as does honor to his part

received a large portion of their fall and which, added to their former stock, makes that They enumerate a re-2,000 pairs negro brogans, var prices; 500 pairs of them such as been in this market for quality double soled and nailed.

50 do women's leather boots and shoes
50 do women's lined and bound brogans
Gentlemen's French and American leather
and dress shoes, various qualities'
Gentlemen's black and drab cloth gaiters, a
and beautiful article
Ladies' gaiters and half-gaiters, vanous a
beautiful walls vaccised est quality, daily expected

Ladies' walking shoes, slippers, and Paris 
Ladies' black and white satin slippers and

Ladies' onack and white satin suppers sakid do.

Ladies' embroidered and morning slipper
Ladies', gentlemen's, and children's gustoverahoes, embracing almost every variety di
ity and fashion

y and fashion

Boys' and youths' fine boots and shoes, if

arieties

Misses' and children's boots and shoes, if

Misses' and children's boots and shoes, it variety and quantity

The above are offered at wholesale or reas.

The undersigned beg leave especially to all attention of farmers and planters to their sadnegro brogans, confidently assuring them that is uch as has never before been in this baving all been made to their order, not for clarbut for goodness.

To their friends and the public in goodness.

To their friends and the public in goodness to the goodness to the public in goodness to the public in goodness to the goodness to t

Oct. 28-eolw

C EO. M. BIBB, counsellor-at-isw, hard tablished his office in the city of Washin offers to the public his professional service particularly in the argument of cases in the Spr Court of the United States.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 24, 1845.

The Richmond Enquirer and the Meleans Courier are requested to republish the three times, and send their accounts to this else Oct 24—31.